

FURTHER NOTES ON THE ORCHIDS OF THE REGION OF ASQUAM LAKE.

JOHN B. MAY, M. D.

I was very much interested in Mr. Lowenstein's paper in a recent *RHODORA*, on the Orchids of the Asquam Lake Region. I have spent five summers in that region, one year as a councillor at Camp Algonquin, the last three as the Director of Camp Winnetaska, a girls' camp on Little Squam Lake. While my particular interest has been ornithological rather than botanical, I have kept a careful list of the Orchids found in the region, and therefore submit the following notes.

Cypripedium parviflorum, two colonies, about twenty-five plants.

Habenaria dilatata, abundant in at least one station; probably two hundred plants in swamp near Red Hill.

H. macrophylla, two plants at Camp Winnetaska, 1915.

H. blephariglottis, one station in 1903, since drained and cultivated.

Pogonia ophioglossoides, abundant in several swamps.

Arethusa bulbosa, abundant in one swamp near Red Hill, brought to me by Mrs. Frank Low of Worcester, Mass.

Liparis Loeseli; this I believe is an incorrect record. I found a small colony beside the Winnepesaukee River in Tilton, N. H., in 1913, while on a canoe trip with Algonquin boys. It was credited to the Algonquin list, but was well outside the Asquam Lake Region. I know of no other records.

Orchis spectabilis, a small colony near Little Squam in 1914. Seven plants flowered, 1916.

Microstylis unifolia, no records, 1913, 1914. Several, 1915, common, 1916. This I believe due to the peculiar weather conditions the last two summers, rather than more careful observation, as I was looking for this plant especially, in 1913.

I agree with Mr. Lowenstein's notes of the remaining species, all of which I have found with the exception of *Listera cordata*. The abundance of *Pogonia trianthophora* in 1916 is most unusual, I believe, the plants being very locally found, near Camp Algonquin.

COHASSET, MASSACHUSETTS.

TIARELLA CORDIFOLIA L., forma **parviflora**, n. f., a forma typica recedit petalis 2-3 mm. longis lineari-lanceolatis vel anguste oblanceolatis; filamentis maturis 1.5-3 mm. longis.

Differing from the typical form in having the linear-lanceolate or narrowly oblanceolate petals 2-3 mm. long, and the mature filaments 1.5-3 mm. long.—MASSACHUSETTS: forming a large colony on the wooded bank of the Boston and Albany Railroad, east of the station, Becket, May 31, 1915, *M. L. Fernald*, no. 15,172 (TYPE in Gray Herb.).

Very obvious in the field on account of its small flowers; typical *T. cordifolia* having the broader petals 4-6 mm. long and the mature filaments 4-7 mm. long. In all other respects the Becket colony of forma *parviflora* is like the abundant large-flowered plant of the region: the petals are entire and there is no indication that it belongs in the series of specimens which seem to be hybrids between *Mitella diphylla* and *Tiarella cordifolia*, in which the petals are usually toothed.¹ — M. L. FERNALD, Gray Herbarium.

SOME FURTHER PLANTS FOUND ON WOOLWASTE AT WESTFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.—During the past summer I have continued to note the unusual plants that have sprung up on land at Westford which has been fertilized with a dressing of woolwaste. Four, which were unfamiliar, have been found and taken to the Gray Herbarium, where they have been identified for me by Dr. Robinson, Dr. S. F. Blake, and Mr. J. F. Macbride. They have been as follows: *Sida spinosa* L. and *Erodium moschatum* (L.) L'Hér., both of which I am told are not infrequent as casual introductions in waste places and dumping grounds about cities. *Malvastrum coromandelianum* (L.) Garcke, generally known as *M. tricuspidatum* Gray, a plant of our southern states and occasionally found as a ballast weed in the middle Atlantic states, though not recorded north of New Jersey. And *Erodium Stephanianum* Willd., an Asiatic species, rather widely distributed from the Caucasus region to southern China, but not hitherto reported in America even as an introduction.—EMILY F. FLETCHER, Westford, Massachusetts.

¹ See RHODORA, viii. 91 (1906).